THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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CITY ITEMS.

Half Price

Only asked at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 84 Market street for the best Potash and Soda Ash in the city, at lowest prices.

Beawood Boarding School,

For Boys. New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 Send for a catalogue. jy4-eod

Beaver Academy.

Boys' Boarding School, $75 for all expenses for 11 weeks, September 10. R. T. Taylor. TF

Reply to the Constitutional

Amendment. By C. Sill. Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am happy to meet so many of you who are favorable to the amendment of this vital instrument. It is an improvement on the nervous system when-ever it has been ratified by the extracting of all the bad and aching teeth under the influence of good laughing gas. Teeth cheap at 216 Penn street. Drs. C. Sill and K. Gillespie.

Beaver Female Seminary.

$70 to $75 for all expenses, 11 weeks. Opens Sept. 11. R. T. Taylor. TH&F

Irving Collegiate Institute.

The Thirteenth semi-annual session of Mrs. E. A. Smith's select Classical school for Ladies, will commence Monday, September 14th, at the residence of Mrs. Smith, 21 Central street, Allegheny. MATH

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

For a reliable remedy for the Cholera. No. 84 Market street.

Western University.

The next term will commence Monday, Sep 3. [aug17-15d

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing.

For Sale.

A beautiful piece of property, containing ten acres, a first rate mansion with 14 rooms, barn and carriage house, cistern, wash house, ice house, chicken house, summer house, lot of green house. This property is Kirk Lewis's estate, on Mount Washington, and the improvements could not be made at this time for less than $20,000, yet it is offered for $15,000, and four years to pay it. Inquire at 216 Penn street.

The Daily Commercial

NEW YORK.

The New York *Tribune* sends good cheer to the friends of the Union everywhere. It says on a square poll the Republican majority in the State is about 30,000. But, says the *Tribune*, "We can overgo that figure this Fall, and are determined to do it. Never did the pulse of a party beat higher than does that of the Republicans of New York to-day. The New Orleans massacre, with the nefarious means used to mislead the public mind touching the causes and the dispatches of Gen. Sheridan, have aroused a stern public indignation which sweeps all before it. If the election were next Tuesday, we should poll more votes than we did last year; with two months to work, organize and arouse the masses by publications and speeches, we can poll at least 40,000 more votes than any party ever yet cast in this State save at the last Presidential election."

ANOTHER MISTAKE.—A Washington dispatch says: It is stated that through a mistake the public printer transmitted several thousand of Judge Kelley's speech on equal suffrage, in which he took strong ground in favor of partial enfranchisement, to the Copperhead headquarters in the city, instead of to the Union Executive Rooms, and that before the mistake was discovered 5,000 of the documents were distributed under Cowan's frank to the Copperheads of Pennsylvania.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON SECRETARY STANTON —The *Republican*, a strong Johnson paper, opens a new battery on Secretary Stanton, by copying a bitter attack upon him from the Buffalo *Commercial*. There are those who predict that this war of the *Republican* upon Stanton has for its object Secretary's resignation, or removal, but knowing ones declare that Mr. Stanton has yet a long lease of official life in him.

STATE ITEMS.

Mr. George Means, of Clarion county, chairman of the Twentieth District Congressional Conference while in session at Franklin, died at Clarion, August 14. Mr. Means was one of the oldest and best citizens of that county, had been connected with the Democratic party since its organization, and was universally believed to be that noblest work of God, an honest man. His residence was in the 'Burg, but he was unable to reach home after leaving Franklin.

An Indian physician, named Coyway, has been victimizing the citizens of Erie. It seems he is a disciple of those who profess to be practicing his patients with his medicaments, at least that is the way the Erie *Dispatch* puts up.

The Washington county jail is without an inmate. The *Reporter* in announcing the fact says: "The sheriffs have found it so much cheaper that there is scarcely a room sufficiently secure to hold a horse thief, and ingenuity enough to dispose of an ordinary pick."

An escaped convict named Laporte, convicted in the Cameron county court of burglary and robbery, has been re-arrested in Crawford county. He is charged with subverting the arrest of a counterfeiter, against whom he was a witness.

On Monday night an extensive fire occurred at Altoona, resulting in the total destruction of the Altoona House, owned and kept by Richard McLain; the Exchange Hotel, owned and kept by Messrs. Woods & Johnston; a frame dwelling and two storehouses, owned by ——— Taggard, the dwelling being occupied by J. S. Mann, and one of the storerooms by H. Wolf's clothing store, the other storeroom being unoccupied. Among the other sufferers are Samuel Smith, Sheller, William Sheller, Mrs. Barnard Beam, saloon keeper. The losses and insurance, so far as could be ascertained upon a visit to the scene of conflagration Tuesday morning, were as follows: Richard McLain's loss $18,000, insurance $9,000; Woods & Johnston's loss $15,000, insurance $8,000; Taggard's loss $3,000, insurance $1,200. Adams Express Company occupied a room in the Altoona House for their business. Gen. Grant's property was all saved. The fire originated in the stable of the Exchange Hotel. It is supposed that it was set on fire by an incendiary, as a huckster who was stopping for the night, and was in the stable with a lantern.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A Leavenworth dispatch of the 28th says: A fight has taken taken place near Fort Reno, where the Indians drove seventy-eight head of Government mules from Hancock Johnson's camp. They were followed by mounted men. The Indians turned upon the pursuing party, killing seven, wounding two, and escaping with all the stock. A party of cavalry and infantry is going to the Eighteenth United States Infantry are attacked at Fort Reno and seven of them were killed in the attack. The Indians did not succeed in stampeding the stock. They have attacked several trains in that vicinity and killed four men and wounded many more. The redskins are around Fort Reno, firing on the pickets the whole night. The Indians have the whole country except the military camps. The Sioux stole a herd of horses within one mile of the Fort, and a lot of Government mules. Troops were sent in pursuit, but they could not overtake them. On the 25th of August they stole another herd of horses, four miles east of Reno. There is evidently a general outbreak among all the tribes on the plains, and the attacks made upon the frontier settlements by Indians cause great consternation, as there are no troops here. Six hundred Indians passed in close proximity near the northern line of Utah Territory, on the Holliday stage line, creating a great panic among the settlers in that vicinity. The Denver *News* has the following: The Indians have returned to the vicinity of Fort Garland, New Mexico, and are now engaged in the indiscriminate massacre of all the Mexican inhabitants they can find.

A large body of Fenians have left Chicago for the East.

An Ottawa, Canada West, dispatch of Tuesday, says: The rot has attacked the potato crop in the Ottawa country, owing to the late continual rain. The oat crop is also a good deal damaged. These late rains are unprecedented here during the coming winter. To day is observed as a public holiday at this capital, in honor of the laying of the Atlantic cable. The holiday is not general throughout the province.

Late reports from Florida state that the crops are nearly ruined by continued rains.

The drouth continues throughout Central Georgia, and the cotton crop will be almost a total failure. Sales of real estate at Augusta, Ga., last week amounted to $131,000.

Large quantities of counterfeit greenbacks, made at Memphis, are in circulation in Georgia. They are so well engraved as to defy detection in all the cases out of three.

Details of the attempt to break jail at Sing Sing on the part of a number of convicts, on Monday state that there were thirty of them engaged in it. The leader, Edward Stafford, was killed; three others seriously or mortally shot, and two others slightly wounded. One of the guards was hurt by a stone, and another one died from disease after the report of the fight was over, occasioned by the excitement he had undergone.

Chief Justice Allen of the Massachusetts Superior Court, is in such a poor state of health as to compel his absence from the bench.

The Hon. Thomas Russell, is mentioned in connection with the vacancy upon the Supreme Court Bench of Massachusetts, made vacant by the death of Judge Allen.

A company has been formed in Boston, with a capital of $100,000, to build up building a fruit preserving house, on the plan invented by Dr. Nyce, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The launch of the United States steamer Manitou, took place at the Charlestown Navy yard last saturday forenoon, in the presence of five thousand persons, including Admiral Stringham, General Benham, Colonel Wilnick, Captain Creighton, and other well known persons.

Colonel Francis N. Clarke, who, duringthe war, was Assistant Provost Marshal General of Massachusetts, died in Florida a few days since of congestive chill. Col. Clarke was a son of Brig. Gen. Newman S. Clarke, of Virginia, and was born in New York. He entered West Point in 1836 and graduated No. 11 in the class of 1840. In advance in class rank of Gen. George H. Thomas. During his twenty-five years of honorable service he was stationed in various parts of the country, and when the war broke out was in Utah.

The superintendents of the various street railways in Cincinnati have determined to introduce several new rules upon their respective lines. One of those rules is that when a passenger gets upon a platform, he or she will be required to pay fare before entering the car.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1866. NO. 301

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

BY THE CABLE.

Empress Carlotta's Mission.

French Troops to Leave Mexico in January.

Shipments of Specie for New York.

Prussia's War Expenses Paid.

United States Five-Twenties 72 1-2.

FRANCE.

Partial Success of the Empress Carlotta's Mission.

LONDON, August 29.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that the Empress Carlotta has so far succeeded in her mission in behalf of Maximilian as to obtain from the Emperor of France an extension of time in which to pay the French Government the ten millions of francs due, but Napoleon refused to loan Maximilian ten millions francs to pay for the equipment of troops in Mexico, but will assist in such equipments by furnishing material from the French magazines. The Empress also obtained from Napoleon an extension of time until next January, for the projected evacuation of the French troops from Mexico.

Mexican Matters.

PARIS, August 29, evening.—The current rumors in relation to Mexican matters are all very conflicting. The most probable reports appear to be that the Empress Carlotta will return to Mexico in October, and that a French General is to command the Mexican troops organized by Maximilian. The name of the General is not stated.

PRUSSIA.

Removal of Army Headquarters.

PRAGUE, August 28.—The headquarters of the Prussian army have been removed from this city to Topilitz, on the north-west frontier of Bohemia.

AUSTRIA.

Payment of Indemnity.

VIENNA, Wednesday Evening, August 29.—The Austrian Government has paid the indemnity for Prussia's war expenses, as secured to the latter Power by the treaty of peace.

Signing of the Treaty.

PRAGUE, Wednesday Evening, August 29.—The signature of the King of Italy to the treaty of peace is expected in a few days.

ENGLAND.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—An arrival here reports having seen the steamer Great Eastern on the 19th inst.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 29.—The steamship Hermann, for New York, sailed today, taking £62,000 in specie.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, August 29.—The opening price of Consols to-day is 89¼ for money. The opening prices of American stocks to-day were: United States 5-20s, 72¾; Erie Railway, 43¾; Illinois Central, 78½.

LONDON, August 29, evening—The money market is without change. Consols closed at 89¼ for money. American Securities are generally steady. Five-Twenties are higher. The closing quotations are: United States 5-20s, 72¾; Erie, 43¾; Illinois Central, 78½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—Cotton—sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling uplands opened at 13¼@13¾d.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday evening, August 29.—The breadstuffs market has a declining tendency.

Provisions are unchanged, with the exception of lard, which has an advancing tendency.

Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day 10,000 bales. Middling uplands 13¼@13¾d.

FROM ALBANY, N. Y.

Welcome to the Excursion Party—Trial of Judge Smith—Meeting of Railroad Directors

ALBANY, August 29.—In the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Low, the resolution appointing a committee to wait upon President Johnson was reconsidered. Mr. Low offered the following:

Whereas, The President of the United States and our distinguished fellow-citizens, General Grant, and Admiral Farragut, are about to visit the State, on their return to a state visit in aid in laying the foundation of a monument to the memory of the late lamented statesman, Stephen A. Douglas; and,

Resolved, That the senate, on behalf of the people of the State of New York, welcome the President of the United States, General Grant and Admiral Farragut to our territory.

Mr. Thomas Murphy moved to include the name of William H. Seward. Lost; ayes—Collins, C. G. Cornell, Foger, Humphrey, Leal, H. C. Murphy, L. Murphy, Nelson, Paige, Pomeroy, Seaman, Campbell, Gibson, Godard, Cline, Labeau, Low, Sessions, White, Wilber, Williams, Wolcott, 23.

Mr. Folger offered the following as a substitute for the first resolution offered by Mr. Low.

Resolved, That the Senate do, on behalf of the people of the State of New York, welcome His Excellency, President Andrew Johnson, United States, and the other distinguished personages accompanying him to our territory. Carried.

Mr. Low offered the following:

Resolved, That our distinguished fellow-citizens, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, who are expected to visit this State shortly, be warmly welcomed to the soil of this State by this Senate, on behalf of a grateful people, who recognize their services and appreciate their worth.

Mr. Murphy moved to include the name of Wm. H. Seward. Lost. The resolution was then adopted—ayes 16, nays 9.

Mr. Folger offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair in accordance with the foregoing resolutions. Carried.

The trial of Judge Smith was then proceeded with, Mr. Waterman, counsel for the people, opening the argument. At the conclusion of the part of the prosecution will be submitted in Legislature are to be supplied by the Johnsonians.

Hon. Wm. Montgomery was on Tuesday nominated by the Democratic conferees of the Twenty-fourth District, for Congress. Mr. Lawrence will outstrip Mr. Montgomery so far in the race as to know in the shade the wonderful pedestrianism of the latter when English, M.C. from Indiana, chased him with a brick down Murray Hill a few days ago, Washington city.

The conferees, appointed on the part of Westmoreland county, by "National Union Committee," nominally representing five out of thirty-three districts, which met several weeks ago, and of which part of Indiana county is said nobody knows who, met in Greensburg last week and nominated an Assembly ticket, as follows: Dr. William D. Moody, Dr. James A. Orr, Westmoreland county; John J. Young, of Indiana county. Mr. Young is the regular Democratic nominee in Indiana county.

A Carlisle dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* says: "A. J. Glossbrenner visited here on Wednesday last, and on Thursday the Copperhead conferees nominated for re-election to Congress Glossbrenner's quondam friend Benson. He came fully authorized to remove the Republicans who held office under the Federal tax collector, the universally esteemed L. Kauffman, Esq., whose manly letter to Broad-and-Dallas Graham was well received, was ordered to make way for W. Penn Lloyd, a Democratic leader from Lyburn, Cumberland county, and later he sent the intense Copperhead, for deputy collector. The other deputies are to be of the same stripe. One Republican had partly promised to take place, but when he saw that the conditions were too hard, and that he would lose position among his friends, he spurned the "rued bargain," and reject d the dirty bribe. Glossbrenner's friends said that they would not believe such converts who had to be bought," and so they selected their own sort. The whole affair has greatly strengthened our forces in this district. We are very proud of our honest people."

Ohio.

Judge Phillips was nominated on Friday as Union candidate for the Ohio House of Representatives, in place of Col. O. B. Wilcox, resigned.

The Republican canvass of the State is progressing handsomely. We have already announced a list of mass meetings to be held in the State. Delano and Eckley are holding meetings in every county and township of their districts. Shellabarger and Bingham are also actively stumping.

The Lima *Gazette* states that Dr. W. H. Harper has been appointed postmaster at that place, and T. E. Cunningham, District Assessor. The *Gazette* adds that the whole Johnson element at Lima is now provided for.

In about thirty-six hours after the Democratic Convention of the seventh Ohio District threw down the gauntlet to Col. E. Baber overboard, he turned up in Washington after an office. It is said he is to be employed in the Agricultural Department by Hon. Isaac Newton, to prepare a treatise upon rinderpest.

Iowa.

The following are the Republican nominations for Congress:

2d—John L. Thomas;
3d—J. J. Stewart;
4th—Francis Thomas;
5th—William J. Albert.

Renominated.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF A

DISTINGUISHED COPPERHEAD.

(A LA MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION.)

CIVIL CAREER.

HIESTER CLYMER

Born, but not as falsely claimed, of Revolutionary ancestry.

Bred to the Law, but, for want of clients, not much addicted to the *practice* of it.

Began his political career as a Henry Clay Whig, but finding it "did not pay" in old Berks, and in illustration of the old adage that "One Renegade is worse than ten Turks," became a Radical Democrat, of the nitra.

Calhoun, State-Rights, Pro-Slavery, Nullification, Secession School

Elected from Berks county to the State Senate, running several hundred *behind* his ticket.

Voted against calling on any military forces to suppress the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

ALSO,

Against the Constitutional Amendment enabling Soldiers to vote whilst on duty.

[No Objections to Rebel Soldiers Voting any and Every where.]

Against any law assessing taxes to enable the Government to suppress the Rebellion.

ALSO,

Against all bills defining or punishing offenses of a treasonable character.

ALSO,

Against all laws granting bounties to volunteers in the Union armies.

[No Objections to Bounties to Rebel Soldiers.]

Affords

Material Aid and Encouragement

to the

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE,

who march in procession into Reading from Heidelberg, (not the one where the Catechism was made,) and adopt strong resolutions against the Government. Addresses them, and is himself suspected of being a

K. C. C.

Refuses Andrew Johnson, *as he then was*, permission to speak in the Senate Chamber—denounces him as a Usurper and a supple tool, bowing the knee at the Throne of Power—the same Andrew Johnson whom John Wilkes Booth made President.

Has no objectionss to Andrew Johnson, *as he now is.*

A Warm Admirer of Valiandigham,

whose election as Governor of Ohio he warmly espoused.

Nominated

for the Chief Magistracy of Pennsylvania, supported by all Rebels and Copperheads, indorsed by Orr and Perry of South Carolina, and by the soldiers in *Gray* from Salisbury to Belle Island, and from Andersonville to Libby Prison.

MILITARY CAREER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Expels three of the Berks county "*Emergency Men*," encamped near his premises, from his woods, for having presumed to make a raid into his quest of a drink of water.

(NOTA BENE.)—(They belonged to the same "*Boys in Blue*" who are now asked to give him their votes!)

PERSONNEL.

Good looking. Looks directed to the Executive Chair, Harrisburg. Will reach it *if he gets votes enough*, which few are so deluded as to believe.

NOTA BENE.—When warmed up, more than a little given to hard swearing. That's all.

NIX KUM RAUS.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania.

An immense Union meeting was held in Towanda, Bradford county, on Monday, which was addressed by Simon Cameron, Louis D. Hall, Jr., Reader and J. Hubley.

The canvass in Erie county, over the Republican nominations for Congress and Law Judge, is very exciting. A determined effort is being made to defeat the renomination of Mr. Smith for Congress, by parties who say that he will be successful. The contest for the Judgeship is also between the friends of respective candidates, Dessin, Walker, Vincent and Woodruff.

The *Evening Herald* is the title of a new penny Johnson paper, which made its first appearance in Philadelphia on Monday evening.

Wm. A. Fluke has been appointed Postmaster at Williamsburg, Blair county, vice Wm. J. Spencer, Esq., removed. Mr. Spencer has been a faithful and popular officer of the Union cause, and devotion to principle were sufficient reason for his dismissal by the treason-sympathizing Administration of A. J.

The Union Executive Committee of Beaver county, announce that the first rally of the campaign in that county will take place in the court house, Beaver, on Wednesday evening next. Hon. Isaac Craig, Hon. Andrew Berry, Mr. Bayne are announced among the speakers.

The Union Executive Committee of Butler county, announce that meetings will be held at the following places, viz: Millerstown and Harrisville, on Thursday the 13th of September, at 7 o'clock, P. M.; at Harrisville and Middle Lancaster, on Friday the 14th of September, at 7 o'clock, P. M.; at Butler and Prospect, on Saturday the 15th of September, at 7 o'clock, P. M.; Evansville and North Washington, on Monday the 17th of September, at 7 o'clock, P. M.; Saxonburg and Portersville, on Tuesday the 18th of September, at 7 o'clock, P. M.; Harmony and Fairview, on Wednesday the 19th of September, at 7 o'clock, P. M.; Martinsburg and Sunbury, on Thursday the 20th of September, at 7 o'clock, P. M.; Middletown and Centreville, on Friday the 21st of September, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The necessary arrangements have been made to supply the above meetings with competent speakers.

The Washington county Democrats have nominated the following ticket: Associate Judges, Thomas McCarroll and Wm. Hedge; Prothonotary, Barthalemy Register; Register, Hugh Keys; Recorder, Joshua Weaver, Clerk, Harvey Farrabee; Commissioner, James Noule; Director of the Poor, Alexander Lawhirer; Auditor, S. S. Saxton. The candidates for the

GENERAL BUTLER ON THE ISSUES.

Philadelphia Convention Reviewed.

THE TRUE POLICY TO BE PURSUED.

General Butler addressed the citizens of Gloucester on Saturday evening upon the present political issues, the audience being one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever assembled in the place.

In commencing he said:

In 1861, the representatives in Congress of the present eleven insurgent States, aided by some others, left their seats in the Congress of the United States, for the purpose of destroying this government. Until I arrive at those who believe that they desire now to return to their seats is the purpose.

He then went on to speak of the late rebellion and of the progress of events during that period ending in the capture of every foot of territory and every army of the rebellion, leaving the captured rebels with nothing to claim as their right, but entirely at the mercy of their captors. Then, in the spirit that starved our prisoners at Libby, Belle Isle and Andersonville, they raised the assassin hand of Booth against the great and good Lincoln, the last crowning infamy of the war. This it was that raised the Vice President of the United States into power, whose acts and opinions he proposed now to examine. When first placed in his present position he declared that treason should be made odious and that traitors should be punished. That declaration was sustained by every loyal heart; and, further, his repudiation of the terms of surrender agreed upon by Sherman and Johnston, which would have at once restored the rebel States to all their civil and political rights, thus rendering nugatory the war in which we had been engaged, was indorsed by the entire Union sentiment of the land.

In regard to the acts of the President in naming certain conditions precedent to the re-admission of these rebel States, such as abolishing slavery, &c., he said:

I agree it these revolted, rebellious confederate States have never lost any of their rights by the war, or their past acts, if they have the same rights that they had before the war,—then no man has a right to keep out their representatives, to impose any condition upon them; and therefore, when gentlemen say to me "Congress has no right to say what Massachusetts shall do," I agree,—neither Congress nor the President has any right to say what Massachusetts shall do, or Pennsylvania, or New York—or omit to do. But when Massachusetts rebels against the Government, takes arms, and after four years or four months is subdued, after she has to surrender because she cannot fight longer, and has forfeited land and life under the power of the United States,—I will say that Massachusetts then has lost her rights, and that she has only such rights left as the law-maker, and can come back into the Union only when in the judgment of the loyal States it shall be for the benefit of the whole country to be so.

He then reviewed the proceedings of Congress at considerable length.

He said:—I agree that Congress cannot interfere with the elective franchise in the States, but in congressional districts I believe I admit any right of elective franchise to prisoners not passed. Those whose hands of South were cut off as prisoners of war through the surrender of their armies and their capitulation. Now, is it not idle to say that the rebel prisoners of war have the right to come back and participate in the Government of the United States?

Reading the resolutions adopted by the Philadelphia Convention, he remarked:

Where in them is there a single word or a single thought of honor or appreciation of the glorious deeds we have done for the inestimable inheritance of our liberties and the unity of our country, in the untold thousands of the widows and orphans of the slain? Where in them is one word of reproach against the traitors—rebels—murderers, in the assassination of President Lincoln? Where are they? Not in them. Why did not the convention say a word in them, or let the brave men fallen, and not such a catch penny resolution in favor of the soldiers and sailors—because they are dead and have votes to be caught, but the dead have no votes except in that country to which the most of these men will never go.

In reference to the reception of these resolutions at the South he read the following from the Richmond *Whig*:

A single remark, however, we do not consider ourselves called upon to candor and courtesy to refrain from making. It is this: That so far as the address is concerned, that the people of the South are responsible for the war—that the war was a rebellion, that they are disposed to acknowledge its culpability, and to submit to the Federal Government acted in self-defense and under the constitution. This assumes as the people of the South do not believe or feel to be true, and what, therefore, they have no thought of admitting.

And this from the Richmond *Enquirer*:

It is indeed impossible to read many parts of the address of Mr. Raymond and remember that it claims to have been written, without deep indignation. Whatever he may say, the people of the South regard it as an insult and spurn the charge that they are "rebels" and "traitors." They deny, too, that the Federal Government was the defensive party in the war or the assailant in the war.

They attacked General Butler, call their rebellion a great and glorious cause lost for want of means; we call it a wicked rebellion crushed by force of arms. They speak of the patriots dead and clothe their graves with flowers; we speak of rebels dead and fatten the soil in the cause that men ever fought for. That is the difference between us, and are they in a condition to be reconciled?

We see by the tone of the papers that these people are not ready for reconstruction. There is a mass of overwhelming evidence upon the subject. I for one do not believe any portion of life ought to be lost by participation in the government of the country, until any man of any State shall have manifested his loyalty to the constitution and his genuine

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN P. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. CULVILLE,
HENRY Y. McKEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

MR. COWAN ON THE NEGRO.

In Mr. COWAN's speech at Greensburg, he gives a paragraph to the negro question. In his new political situation, and among his new party associates, that well worn subject could not be omitted. The logic of the Senator on this subject, has this only thing to be said in its favor, that it is not half as bad as the *axioms* with which he handles the point. It is very rarely indeed, that so much weak reasoning and bad sentiment are found crowded together in such small space, as Senator COWAN has presented in his few remarks on the negro. Besides this the statements are utterly unreliable. Ethnological science is indebted to him for the following original contribution, viz. that "by a recently discovered fact, the negro is the oldest race in the world."

But it is in relation to the race in this country and in connection with slavery, that Mr. COWAN's statements are most wild and reckless. He asserts, with manifest and inexcusable exaggeration that a million, or a fourth part of the colored race, have perished in the late conflict, and adds that at *this rate* it will be entirely "wiped out" in a hundred years. If our arithmetic serves us, they would last but just twenty-four years, at the Senator's rate of disposing of them. But this is about as near the mark as many others of the learned Senator's remarks.

MR. COWAN makes another very curious statement; "we whites perpetuate ourselves, the blacks cannot. Once they could, for a negro was worth so much money." This we would call a severe reflection on the aids to increase of population that are supplied under the slavery regime. Whether he refers to money or lust as the stimulus to slave breeding, it was a hard thing for a friend of slavery to say, and utterly disgraceful for a United States Senator to declare, as a proof that the condition of slavery was better than freedom, And he has not a word to say against the old practice of breeding young negroes for money, but rather cites the suspension of it as one of the lamanted consequences of emancipation! The freed black race must become extinct, because the white race cannot help it, as formerly, by money or other more questionable means, to "perpetuate itself!" MR. COWAN's ideas as presented on this point, are too mercenary in one aspect, and too brutish in another and too heartless in both, to admit of further consideration. And we dismiss them with this concession, that, so far as we are informed, slavery and slave breeding for money have never had a plainer or more eminent apologist.

Mr. COWAN also apologizes for American slavery, by asserting that slavery in Africa is a thousand times worse. That slavery exists in Africa is true, but we fail to discover from LIVINGSTON, SPEKE, BAKER or any other African traveler, that negro parents are forced in that unhappy land to bear and raise children expressly for other people to sell. In that point our slavery was a thousand fold worse than that of Africa. And our Senator's apology for the African slave trade is as heartless and illogical as for our domestic slavery.

Senator COWAN's entire strain of remarks on this subject is thoroughly offensive and disgusting to every feeling and principle of humanity. It indicates plainly a regret for the emancipation of the slaves, and betrays an ill disguised approval of the Africanslave trade. No sentiments so atrociously wrong have we seen in any Southern print on the same subject, as those of Senator COWAN, the volunteer, conservative mourers over lost slavery, and the apologist for the inhumanity done to the blacks while slaves, and for the injustice and cruelty they now suffer as freedmen. If the cause and the party represented by Mr. COWAN require such arguments for their support, there is little reason to fear their success in Pennsylvania, unless we greatly mistake the character of the people of our good Commonwealth.

LOOK TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The election of State Legislators is always an important matter, but it is especially so this year. When a great Presidential canvass is going on, every man is aroused, and a District election for representatives in Congress is always reckoned an occasion sufficient, to enlist general interest. The election for State Legislators this year, has important connections with the operations of the General Government. In the great machinery, the cogs of the State wheels will be in gear with those of the Union, to effect two vital and vastly important results; first, the representation of the Commonwealth in the United States Senate, and second, the adoption of the Constitutional amendments which have been proposed by Congress. Both these matters will come before the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next session.

The present administrators of the General Government are apparently awake to the necessities of the case, and are, perhaps, a little beforehand with it, in adjusting their policy and movements to the exigency. If it is true, the so-called National Convention addressed its deceptive *words* to people in relation to the election of members of Congress, but that does not prove that its *intentions* and plans left the election of State legislators out of account. The gentleman who now occupies the seat of Senator from Pennsylvania is not so noted for political disinterestedness as to be indifferent whether he shall occupy it again. Mr. COWAN's election is *the* grand object of Mr. COWAN, undoubtedly, and all his manipulations, as general-in-chief of removals and appointments in Western Pennsylvania, have reference to this. But we have no fear of so great a misfortune and discredit to the State.

The Constitutional amendments already proposed will demand the attention and action of the Legislature. Safe and wise action, in their adoption, is expected of that body at the next session. By their adoption in the requisite number of States, the great hindrance to a fair and durable restoration of the Union, that has been interposed by the President, would be instantly removed, and that bag of wind that was blown up in Philadelphia would be totally exploded.

It is for these reasons that the new-born party opposes the amendment. And for the same reasons it is endeavoring, by hook and by crook, to secure ascendancy in the State Legislature. For the same reasons the people should be on the alert and be active to send reliable Union men. Mr. COWAN has lately disowned his having been chosen by the Republican party. Be that as it may, he should not have, and we believe he will not have the opportunity of owning or disowning it a second time.

NO DEMOCRACY.

It is funny to see a political campaign begun and carried on, with no Democracy in it. Our stern old opponents hardly know themselves or one another without the word. From habit, they still use it occasionally in their private confidential conversations, as they sorrowfully recall their long past golden age. At township meetings and in second class newspapers, they harp upon it a little, to rally and regale the smaller circles. But in the higher walks of the new party, and in the great campaign documents, there is, alas! no democracy any more. The name long survived the thing and the party. But they have all gone in succession, first the principles, then, long after, the party, and now the very name is erased from the record, and is only cherished in sad remembrance by the not inconsiderable number of its friends who knew democracy only by its name.

But this submergence of Democracy was unavoidable in the present campaign. The more than Norman conquest, to which the Democrats have succumbed, must tread out the language of brave, old Saxons. They may cry about it, but they can't help it. How could their new leaders address them in the familiar strains to which they have been accustomed? Imagine Mr. WEED or Mr. RAYMOND writing, or Mr. SEWARD speaking on the antecedents and five years' history of the Democratic party to a Convention or ratification meeting. No, there must be no Democracy in this campaign. Nobody must be known by that name. The convenience or the Northmans must overbear the Saxon predilections. Peace and love must distinguish the party as it did the parent Convention that bore it. If Democracy is talked of, they will quarrel like step-children.

THE ADVOCATE OF A BAD CAUSE.

Those who are familiar with the mode of trials in our criminal Courts especially, will remember the manner in which the adverse counsel conducts his cross-examination of witnesses. The counsel forms his own theory of the case, and regards his own cause just and that of the opposite counsel as unjust. His cross-examination of witnesses is conducted not for the purpose of eliciting the truth, but that he may discover something from the opposite side which will sustain his own theory. Many who will read this article will remember occasions when they have witnessed the disconfiture of counsel upon devolping facts in his cross-examination which told sadly against his cause.

The truth of these remarks is shown in the recent lamentable issue between treason and loyalty in New Orleans, in which Major Gen. SHERIDAN was subjected to the ordeal of a cross-examination by President JOHNSON, who seems to have played the part of advocate for the participants in the atrocious murder of loyal men, and in which the straight forward answers of the witness discomfitted the advocate by demolishing the theory upon which he went into the case. It is a lamentable thing, indeed, that the President of a great Republic cannot rise above and superior to all political considerations, but will allow his mind to be distorted and his judgment biased in favor of an organized band of murderers and outlaws, merely because they are his political friends and support his policy. Instead of assuming the character of advocate of the murderers, he should have performed the functions of an upright judge and called for the facts without any regard to whom they might condemn or approve.

The President had been telegraphed to by the rebel Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General of Louisiana, and upon what they told him he built his theory. Although General SHERIDAN had reached the scene of disaster, and was in a position to furnish impartial testimony, the President was not willing to trust him to tell what he knew, and he propounded a series of questions termed by lawyers *leading*, because they indicate the answers desired, which if answered as the President wished would have demonstrated the wisdom of the Presidential policy and the rottenness of that supported by the loyal people.

It will be remarked by reference to the dispatches published by us a few days since, that General SHERIDAN bore voluntary testimony in regard to the terrible occurrence, and that in his dispatch of August 1st, he characterized it as *atrocious murder*, and in his dispatch of the following day *absolute massacre, premeditated*. Now the President, forgetting these dispatches, or wishing to entrap Gen. SHERIDAN into a contradiction of his statements, sent the series of cross-interrogatories to which we have referred. The dispatch of the President amounts to a positive insult to Gen. SHERIDAN, for it assumes as true the statements of the rebels we have mentioned, and as a consequence rejects the testimony of the hero of the Shenandoah Valley. It commences with a statement of the President's theory in which he refers to the Convention as "illegal and extinct," in the face of the dispatch of GOV. WELLS to the contrary, received several days before. The meeting of the friends of the Convention is denominated a "mob of white and colored persons," at which "inflammatory and revolutionary speeches" were made. Then follow the questions: *"Have not various persons been assaulted and shot by persons connected with this mob?"*

To which the General answers that "this mob" was attacked by various persons who were neither "assaulted nor shot," and between two and three hundred of "this mob" killed and wounded. This may be regarded as rather damaging to the Presidential theory.

Did the mob assemble and was it armed for the purpose of sustaining the Convention in its usurpation and revolutionary proceedings?

Answer: "The Convention assembled at 12 M. on the 30th. * * * I think there were about 20 members present. In front of the Mechanics' Institute, where the meeting was held, there was assembled some colored men, women and children, perhaps 18 or 20, and in the Institute a number of colored men, probably 140. Among those outside and inside there might have been a pistol in the possession of every tenth man. About 1 P. M. a procession of say from 60 to 130 colored men marched up Burgundy street and across Canal street, towards the Convention, carrying an American flag." Counting the largest figures there were three hundred and twenty-six souls, men, women and children, inside, outside and in the procession, with an armament of *thirty-three* pistols, giving the President the advantage of women and children and fractions in the count, to support the theory of usurpation and revolution.

Have any arms been taken from persons since the 30th ult., who were supposed or known to be connected with this mob?

Not that the General was able to discover.

Was not the assembling of this Convention and the gathering of the mob for its defense and protection a main cause of the riotous and unlawful proceedings of the civil authorities of New Orleans?

Answer: "The immediate cause of this terrible affair was the assembling of this Convention. The remote cause was the bitter and antagonistic feeling which has been growing in this community since the advent of the present Mayor, who, in the organization of his police force, selected many desperate men, and some of them known murderers.

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Have steps been taken by the civil authorities to arrest and try any and all who were engaged in this riot, and those who have committed offenses in violation of law?

To this the General answers: That although the Union men composing the Convention have been indicted, yet no steps have been taken by the civil authorities to arrest the rebel citizens and policemen who conducted the massacre.

Can ample justice be meted by the civil authorities to all offenders against the law?

Answer: "I must say, it is my opinion, unequivocably it cannot."

Here the catechism ends, but not so the testimony of General SHERIDAN. He tells the President some wholesome truths in regard to the Mayor of the city, by whose order the policemen were led on to their work of death, and whose loyalty is not one whit restored by the special pardon granted by the President. He tells him of the test existing there which will drive Union men away, and which, if not circumvented, will produce much more trouble not only there but elsewhere.

The central idea in this testimony brought out by the President's cross-interrogatories, is that the rebels have been warmed into life again by the President's policy, and that if that policy is not changed it will breed more mischief everywhere in the South. It also proves how bad a cause the President has assumed to advocate, and is as emphatic a "notice to quit" as can well be imagined. Whether the President accepts the testimony of General SHERIDAN or not, it is certain that the people have already accepted it, and at the coming elections will record their verdict accordingly.

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To an observer of the course of events, the striking similarity of the state of things in the South now and in the early stages of the rebellion, must be apparent. Not to refer to the New Orleans massacre, the treatment which Union men are receiving in many parts of the South, carries the mind back to the time when treason was becoming popular, and when Unionism was something to crush out. To the proofs which we have heretofore given on this point, we add the following from the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Within a short time, we have met quite a number of loyal men from Mississippi, who have been compelled to leave that State to save their lives. Some of them were "tried" by "vigilance committees," or "Southern Associations." Some were privately advised by Secessionists and personal friends of the plots against them; some were visited by bands of armed rebels, and threatened or had property taken forcibly from them. In one instance, the rebels conspired to arrest a number of Union men on some false charge, thus securing the grapes two or more men follow the vintages and top off all the stragglers to Oxford, for the wine, leaving only those which are permitted to fructify the following year, taking great care not to remove or injure fine leaves on the branches which are left. From this operation it follows that during the month of October the leaves of the plant grow to strengthen the future plant, and when frost arrives the shoots are able to resist its influence.

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STOPPAGE OF RATIONS.—General Howard has published a letter in which he says the order stopping rations to freedmen was promulgated at his request, and that right or wrong he is responsible for it.

WHO HAS CHANGED?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

From a report in the COMMERCIAL on Tuesday, I notice that Henry A. Weaver, and Capt. W. J. Kountz, took a prominent part in the so-called National meeting, held at City Hall, on Monday night.

I presume the hugging of these two gentlemen will not become quite so *national* as the hugging that took place at the Philadelphia Convention between Governor Orr, of South Carolina, and General Couch, of Massachusetts, (late of Chambersburg notoriety,) yet, the fond embraces of Weaver and Kountz, in each others arms is a matter of some little local interest. I cannot learn whether copious tears were shed over the affecting scene or not.

To answer my question at the head of this article, I say emphatically that Henry A. Weaver has changed—and now to the proof: In 1864, Captain Kountz was a Democratic candidate for Congress in the 22d district. No man was more hostile to the election of Lincoln; no man was more outspoken against the proclamation of emancipation; no man was more prolific in denunciations against the Lincoln hirelings. In short, Kountz was against Lincoln and his administration in every particular, and I venture to say here, that he stands precisely upon the same ground that he stood on in 1864. But how is it with Henry A. Weaver? It is not worth while to refer to his political antecedents. They are too well known. He was one of the Lincoln hirelings so often referred to by Kountz and the copperheads generally. He was always in the front ranks of the Republican party, and continually opposed to Captain Kountz and the principles of the Democratic party. And here let me ask Mr. Weaver, whom I know to have been a leading member of the "Union League," whether at any time he could have voted for the admission of Captain Kountz as a member of that organization? He knows he could not, without violating his obligation to an organization that did more than any other to defeat the machinations of copperheads and Knights of the Golden Circle. Mr. Weaver has also some very fine and tondy feeling to land on the platform with the Kountz party.

I regret for his own sake, that Mr. Weaver has jumped so low as to sell his principles for a mess of pottage. While he rolls the sweet morsels of "bread and butter" under his tongue, his former Republican associates will point at him as the only man appointed by the lamented Lincoln, in Allegheny county, that has dishonored the appointment of that good man, by rolling hands with a party that numbers in its ranks all the traitors and Copperheads in the county. TRUTH.

PERSONAL.

—The opposition newspapers of Canada, charge the Canadian Minister of Militia, Mr. Macdonald, with being habitually intemperate and neglectful of his duty.

—The Rev. Rodman McLeod, the Missionary of the American Society at Great Salt Lake City, is preaching a series of powerful sermons against polygamy and the Mormons. The latter have several times threatened his life.

—Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward) writes to a friend in New York that he has been most warmly received by the "eminents" of the art and literary world of London. He has been engaged as a regular contributor to the London *Punch*, and will commence a series of articles entitled "Artemus Ward in London." His reading will not commence before October.

—The Rev. Dr. George W. Hosmer, who has resigned the pastorate of the Unitarian Church at Buffalo, which he has held for thirty years, in order to accept the Presidency of Antioch College, has been presented with a $1000 United States gold bearing bond, by his late Trustees, as a slight token of their respect for him as the presiding officer of their little body.

—Lizzie Western Davenport Mathews, the actress, now in England, has recently had left to her a fortune of $400,000 by her father, the late A. W. Jackson, theatrical manager, speculator, &c.

—The Rev. Herrick Johnson, pastor of the Third Presbyterian (N. S.) Church, in Pittsburgh, preached in the late Dr. Beamen's Church, at Troy, New York, last Sunday, for its present pastor, the gifted young Vincent, late of the M. E. Church.

—The Chicago Board of Trade has passed appropriate resolutions relative to the death of Dean Richmond.

—The will of Henry Ames, of St. Louis, a well-known business man, who died recently, after being helpless from paralysis for six years, is reported in substance as follow: To his wife, widow, $50,000 to her daughter by her first marriage, and $100,000 to the O'Fallon institute of learning, something after the plan of the Cooper Institute in New York. The balance of the property goes to his only child, a little boy eight years old. The whole estate is valued at $1,500,000.

—The principal individual owners of the Atlantic Telegraph Company stock are Hons. Daniel Gooch, A. H. Campbell and John Pender, members of English Parliament, and Cyrus W. Field, Esq., of this country.

—John S. Young, the chief of the New York Detective force, is to be arraigned upon a new set of charges based, like the former ones, upon a statement in the daily newspapers of that city.

—United States Marshal Robert H. Murray, of New York city, has been presented with a $1000 diamond ring by the Spanish Government, in acknowledgment for his services in the apprehension and return to Cuba of Arguelles, the officer who abused his trust in regard to liberated slaves and escaped to this country.

—A story was told some years ago of a political interview between Count Cavour and Napoleon III. shortly before, or after, the Italian war of 1859, when Napoleon remarked that there were at that moment three master minds in Europe, "and one of them is you, Count," to which the reply was, "Who is the third?" was often asked at the time, Nicholas, of Russia, was dead. Garibaldi would hardly answer to the Napoleonic conception of a master spirit. May not recent events supply an answer? Bismark.

—Theodore Hook once said to a man at whose table a publisher got very drunk, "Why, you appear to have emptied your *wine cellar* into your *bookseller*."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The whaling fleet of New England has recovered its strength, impaired by the ravages of the privateer Shenandoah, and there are now three hundred and four vessels, averaging three hundred and fifty tons burden each, now on whaling voyages from various New England ports, but principally from New Bedford, which owns one hundred and seventy-four vessels of those names.

The New York Firemen's Association have appointed a special committee relative to their contemplated excursion to Paris in 1867. The assessment is $800 dollars a man, which includes a fireman's full rig. It is understood that the Chief Engineers of several western cities have signified their intention of accompanying the association.

The Baltimore *American* says the new steamship line between that city and Liverpool is a great success. The steamer Carroll of this line is announced to sail on the 12th prox., under charge of Captain Hudgins, a thorough, experienced seaman.

WHY AUSTRIA CONSENTS TO A HUMILIATING PEACE.—A Vienna correspondent gives good reasons for the earnest desire of Austria for peace. He says:

If the war had been continued and the Prussian army had attempted to force a passage across the Danube in the neighborhood of Pressburg, it is morally certain that it would have succeeded, for the three *corps d'armee* which General von Benedek managed to bring back from Olmutz were not only greatly reduced in numbers, but almost worn out with fatigue.

The first *corps d'armee*, which is now commanded by Count Gondrecourt, who was formerly Archduke Albert's chief-of-staff, was so high disorganized, and the Tenth corps (Gablenitz) was terribly cut up in the north-eastern part of Bohemia.

Austria is about to conclude a disadvantageous and humiliating peace with Prussia, but it is morally certain that she would recover if she should the war be prolonged. The state of public feeling on the other side of the Leitha is not good, and it cannot well be doubted that the party of action in Italy is in direct correspondence with the Hungarian malcontents.

A SUCCESSFUL GRAPE GROWER.—M. Cesare Pozzoli, a wine grower of Lecco in Lombardy, sends a letter to an agricultural journal of Florence, in which he states that he never has a bad vintage; the yield in ordinary years is from fifty to sixty hectolitres (12 gallons each, per hectare (two and a half acres), and in good years seventy to eighty. He explains his success in this way. At the time of gathering the grapes two or more men follow the vintagers and top off all the stragglers to Oxford, for the wine, leaving only those which are permitted to fructify the following year, taking great care not to remove or injure fine leaves on the branches which are left. From this operation it follows that during the month of October the leaves of the plant grow to strengthen the future plant, and when frost arrives the shoots are able to resist its influence.

RETURN OF EMIGRANTS TO IRELAND.—The Cork *Examiner* states that within a short period four steamers have run between Queenstown and New York have brought back about two hundred passengers each, the majority of whom were Irish. This Irish "immigration" is chiefly artizans of the lower grades and laborers who left Ireland lately, and who have not succeeded in finding in America the employment that they expected. They state that if wages are higher in the United States the price of provisions and lodging has increased as compared with the period preceding the civil war, and that their whole living would consequently not have been improved by remaining there. Emigrants are still leaving Cork, however, in considerable numbers.

WAR BUT NO WINE.—Many of the German vineyards have been destroyed during the military campaign. A French journal devoted to wine interest, noticing this fact, observes: "This is a great misfortune in a humanitarian point of view; but as for us, mindful of commercials, we must, if not rejoice, at least congratulate ourselves as being the heirs to profit by the disaster. A man does not always shed tears over a deceased uncle's will. Let us, therefore, abstain from sentimentality, and profit by the inheritance."

GROWTH OF CHICAGO.—The *Republican* speaks in glowing terms of the present growth of Chicago. It says: Warehouses, machine-shops, depots, stores, dwellings of all grades, from the one story cottage to the mansion with its marble front and pretentious elevation, are erecting from center to suburbs on almost every block. And the whole city is being extended and rebuilt under the expansive influence of our pecuniary prosperity more rapidly than Alexandria was

The Daily Commercial

ONE DAY.

I will tell you when they met:
In the limpid days of spring,
Ere bough's were budding yet,
Ere boughs looked wintry still,
But primrose and veined violet
In the mossful turf were set.
While waiting birds made haste to sing
And build with right good will.

I will tell you when they parted;
When pleasance autumn showers were brown,
Then they parted heavy-hearted.
The full ripening sun looked down
As grain as in the days before;
Only they had lost a crown:
Only to them those days of yore
Could come back nevermore.

When shall they meet? I cannot tell.
In deed, when they shall meet again,
Except some day in Paradise.
For this they walk, one walls in pain.
Beyond the sea of dreamless
Forever, yesterday, to day.
Angels shall ask them, "Is it well?"
And they shall answer, "Yes."

CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI

THE FALL FASHIONS.

AUTUMN BONNETS—THE LATEST REVOLUTION—FIRST NEW STYLES FROM EUROPE, ETC.

Styles of bonnets for early fall, says the New York *Evening Post*, have recently been imported from Paris. Many of them differ materially from the summer styles. Most of the new bonnets are intended particularly for evening, and are used as pattern hats by the city milliners. There is little doubts that the next arrival of Parisian bonnets—which will be in time for the general opening next month—will bring changes in the shape and mode of trimming. Then the fashion for the fall will be definitely established.

White French felt, in round hats and in bonnets, is, in some respects, a novelty. When this material is tastefully trimmed it is quite attractive. The white felt hats have an unassuming look, and, though costly, are not showy.

There is a new shape, narrow and long at the sides, nearly flat on the top of the head, and drooping in front. Another is a small square of lace or silk upon a stiff frame, tastefully trimmed, having long lace streamers, and only covering the crown of the head. Among opera hats is a unique style, consisting of a small circle formed of five large velvet leaves, with loops of a black chain falling below it, and wide streamers of gossamer lace (either white or black, to suit the fancy of the wearer) attached at the side, and floating gracefully over the shoulders. One in form of the Gipsy Queen has the edge pointed, resembling a star, and when finished with lace, flowers, and pendants, is very pretty.

Some of the bonnets are without wide strings, but have a band of velvet, with a fall of lace or crystal pendants, in place of strings, in a long loop in front. Among the many bonnets recently imported these are likely to attract attention.

A beautiful evening hat is of Fanchon shape, made of marabout—a white, soft, wavy down—with a wealth of cherry colored velvet, flowers and green leaves around the edge, both back and front. A cherry colored velvet band forms the inside trimming at the top; streamers of velvet ribbon of the same color, a yard and a half long, float at the sides, and the strings are of white lace, finished on the edge with a narrow point lace. The wholesale price of this bonnet is thirty-six dollars.

Another pretty hat is of Fanchon shape, the center of marabout, and the edge consisting of two or three rows of velvet leaves, graduated colored, and shaded from the lightest to the darkest hue, with a fall of marabout at the back. Velvet leaves form the face trimming, and instead of strings there is a band of velvet with a fall of lace in front.

A decided novelty is a brown velvet bonnet, the front close fitting, very much like the cottage shape, with a full crown. It is trimmed plainly, a small white ostrich feather on one side, near the front edge, a strip of brown velvet on the opposite side of the crown, a velvet band the only inside trimming, with strings of white moire.

There are also bonnets with crowns resembling some of the shapes in straw now worn. There is, besides, the more than usual variety of round hats, among which, as novelties, are the Douro, a fanfrue, a Marie Louise hat, made of French felt, in white, black, or drab; and the Nelson.

Although very few flowers are used in decorating the pattern hats recently imported, yet the flowers on exhibition are varied, rich, and beautiful, and doubtless will be employed profusely later in the season. There is a new trimming—ostrich fringe, about two inches wide. It is formed of ostrich feathers, headed with jet beads. It will make rich trimming, but will be expensive as well as elegant.

Plumes to be worn on the round hats are of all hues, and are more showy than usual. Black and white plumes are thrown quite in the shade by the displays of orange, red, blue, green, purple, etc.

It is likely that much trimming will be fashionable this fall on bonnets and on all apparel for ladies.

A New Building Material.

There has been recently introduced into this country, a new building material which closely resembles sandstone, but is simply a kind of concrete rock, which has been used in England or a number of years, and which by practical tests, has proved equal in durability to rock moulded in nature's crucible. The process of manufacture is exceedingly simple, although based upon the most scientific principles. Lime, and, chalk or other mineral substance is intimately mixed with its proportion of a solution of silicate of soda. This is effected in an ordinary pug mill, and the mixture, which is thus rendered of a plastic consistency, is either pressed into blocks or moulds, or can be rolled into slabs or forms as may be desired, and is afterwards either immersed in or saturated with a solution of chloroide of calcium, when a double decomposition of the two solutions employed viz: of the silicate of soda and the calcium) immediately takes place. The lime combines with the calcium, and at once forms an insoluble Silicate of Lime, firmly enveloping and cementing together all the particles of sand, chalk, or other materials of which the stone is composed, whilst at the same time the chlorine combines with the soda and forms chloride of sodium or common salt, which is easily removed by subsequent washing. The rapidity with which the stone can be manufactured is astounding. In five minutes sand can be taken from the heap and converted into a block of solid stone, capable of resisting, in any style that the mould designer may fancy a shaft or a block to paving, the most intricate tracery for ornamental building, or the best stone for an engine, rustic work, cornices, or quoinstones. In fact, anything that tasks the skill of the stone cutter may be moulded with celerity, and with all this the cost of a building can be furnished to the builder at a price little if any in excess of the cost of sandstone at the quarry.

Expensive Elections.

We published some time ago a statement of the cost to several of the most prominent members of the British Parliament of their election seats in that body. The English politicians have put to an immense expense in their elections however they occur, but they might save something by less frequent "appeals" and more frequent out-and-out resignations. The cognized expenses of an election such as it is ought may be openly paid and acknowledged ut prima, tinered under are frightful in nount. What they are, with the cost of buying up voters, no prudent Englishman has even ventured to calculate. What would we Pennsylvanians think of an election for one of our members of Congress, which would cost $175,000, and yet, that is the amount actually paid for an election from the north sliding Yorkshire. Now, this election ought have cost only a few hundred llars at the farthest, but with no parent necessity for expenditure, it was insible to render it inexpensive. The Hon. Mr. we states to the British Parliament, that in seventeen districts $1,080,000 was paid for elecon expenses. When we come to consider that e British House of Commons is composed of r hundred and ninety-eight members, we can agine that the expenses of a Parliament, elecn is tremendous, and we may well wonder at it is borne patiently, when the whole system could be broken up entirely by an agreement among the candidates of all the parties, the face of these facts the slurs of the English press upon our modes of election in this intry, come to us with an exceedingly bad use, and suggest to our mind the old saying at "people who live in glass houses shouldn't ow stones."

Products of Pennsylvania.

as the great mineral products of Pennsylva become developed by the construction of roads and canals to bring them to market, importance to the rest of the Union becomes re apparent. In 1864 the quantity of coal ned in the United States was 16,561,371 tons, which Pennsylvania produced 12,695,412 tons, ving for all the other States a product of 3,250 tons. In 1865 the total product of the ited States was 17,417,257 tons, of which ount Pennsylvania produced 13,444,704 tons, ving all the other States but only 3,972,553 tons. The tax paid the United States in 1865 coal amounted to $833,962 01, of which sum nsylvania paid $645,230 17, or within a fraction of three-fourths of the whole amount.

petroleum the total production of the United tes in 1865 exceeded two millions of barrels, owing forty five gallons to each barrel. All above amount, with the exception of some in 120,000 barrels, was the product of Western nsylvania, and nearly all of it from the Seventh Revenue District. Although New k has been the largest exporter of petrom, thus far that State has not produced any export. During the week ending August 25, exports of petroleum from Philadelphia to ign countries amounted to 905,319 gallons, en-eighths of it refined. It afforded freight seven barks and one brig. No less than five panish nine barks are now loading with petroin at this port for Europe.

ms far, this year, the foregoing exports of roleum amount to more than thirty-four lions five hundred thousand gallons. If to e we add the quantity shipped coastwise and sumed in the interior, the value of this most *ideful* of all the rich mineral products of nsylvania may be imagined. The world's tory affords no parallel to it.—*Philadelphia ger.*

The Oyster Trade of New York.

he New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

oyster trade is one of the great features of York, and the one not thoroughly posted ut its numbers and operations would, it may n "Sunnehausen" to state that the average nber of oysters of this delicacy brought to city per day, last season, exceeded a million hundred thousand. The trade now, however, is inuing to spring up, and great preparations being made for the coming season. To give e idea of its business, and the statement is h limits, there are now employed in the trade for this city alone one thousand sail of sels, that is about five hundred in the great h Bay, two hundred and fifty in the East er, and the rest around Staten Island. For management of these vessels, the planting gathering the oysters, about five thousand ke required, and there are no less than nty thousand men engaged in buying, sellnd serving them, after they are landed. Prospects for the coming season are a heavy ld lower prices than at any time since the inning of the late war.

N Empress or Fashion.—A Paris corresdent says that the Duchesse de Mouchy leads fashions of the French capital in spite of Empress of the people. He records that at ss dinner party of St. Cloud, the Duchess e a striped dress and white silk dress, the es were narrow and of equal width. Every dth was trimmed at the seam with a cross- of massive silk, worked with crystal beads. Eugénie bodice, which was square and n, was trimmed with massive silk bands, orated with beads like the bands were arranged the form of a sheaf. A new Empire head added to this dress. It was a white waistd, which did not encircle the waist, as it ped at the side and formed in front a trelliske of narrow ribbons, Chantilla stripes. This was ed of rich moire gros grain, covered with tal beads.

e contract for the English printing of the e, for the coming two years, was awarded at Saturday to L. B. Myers & Bro., publishf the Mansfield Herald, formerly printers Pittsburgh. The contract calls for all cards per inted ems for composition, and thirty one nd ems per token for press work. The bid of ey Lindenberg, of Columbus, for the Ohio printing, was accepted, it being the lowest, figures are seventy-five cents for translaand fifty cents for composition and press k. The binding contract was awarded to e Hunter Company, of Columbus, Ohio, at rates as r N. Reed, of Columbus, Ohio, at rates as particularly low as those for the printing.

The Oyster Trade of New York.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The oyster trade is one of the great features of New York, and the one not thoroughly posted upon its numbers and operations would, it may seem to "Sunnehausen" to state that the average number of oysters of this delicacy brought to the city per day, last season, exceeded a million of a thousand. The trade now, however, is continuing to spring up, and great preparations are being made for the coming season. To give some idea of its business, and the statement is within limits, there are now employed in the trade for this city alone one thousand sail of vessels, that is about five hundred in the great North Bay, two hundred and fifty in the Eastern River, and the rest around Staten Island. For the management of these vessels, the planting and gathering the oysters, about five thousand men are required, and there are no less than twenty thousand men engaged in buying, selling and serving them, after they are landed. The prospects for the coming season are a heavy yield at lower prices than at any time since the beginning of the late war.

N Empress or Fashion.—A Paris correspondent says that the Duchesse de Mouchy leads the fashions of the French capital in spite of the Empress of the people. He records that at the last dinner party of St. Cloud, the Duchess wore a striped dress and white silk dress, the stripes were narrow and of equal width. Every width was trimmed at the seam with a cross-band of massive silk, worked with crystal beads. The Eugénie bodice, which was square and open, was trimmed with massive silk bands, ornamented with beads like the bands were arranged in the form of a sheaf. A new Empire head dress added to this dress. It was a white waistband, which did not encircle the waist, as it is worn at the side and formed in front a trellis-work of narrow ribbons, Chantilla stripes. This was made of rich moire gros grain, covered with metal beads.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS, - - - DIRECTOR.
THURSDAY EVEG., August 30, 1866, last night but 3 of the brilliant farewell engagements, of the distinguished Actor,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT.
Who will appear, in accordance with a popular request in his beautiful specialty of Elliot Gray, in positively the last representation of
ROSEDALE; or, THE RIFLE BALL.
With the great cast of characters that has rendered it eminently successful.
Friday Evening next, farewell benefit of Mr. Lawrence Barrett. JULIEN ST. PIERRE and DON CESARE DE BAZAN
Saturday afternoon next, Second Grand Matinee. A mission, 25 cents to all parts of the House.
Monday, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
W. CUMMINGS.....Sole Lessee.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager
Entire Change of Programme—A magnificent Bill Tonight—Negro Ballets, New Songs, &c., by our Monster Music Hall Combination.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra Chairs.....50 Cents.
Parquette.....25 "
Gallery.....15 "
aug29

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I carry with me the principal corners in the city and have no excusive one of the same. jy28-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF
Practical Drawing, Surveying, and Civil and Mining Engineering,
31 FIFTH STREET, over the Allegheny Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Institute open from October 1 till April 1st. It costs about $25 to be a good Draughtsman, $35 to be a Practical Surveyor, and $50 to be a good Practical Civil Engineer. For a circular apply at the Institute, or at W. S. HAVEN'S, corner Wood and Third streets. Evening Drawing Class as usual, and 2nd-end. A. VANDER NAILLEN, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
(FRENCH AND ENGLISH.)
For Young Ladies, Boarding and Day Pupils, 1827 and 1829 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Will re-open on THURSDAY, September 20.
Board and tuition, per annum.....$450
do do do for two or more sisters (each).....400
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
aug1-yw-eod Principal.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The Fall Session of H. M. TWINING'S
Seminary for Young Ladies,
Will open on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, in DIAMOND STREET, opposite the Court House.
aug29-eod

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,
TROY, N. Y.
The next Annual Session begins Sept. 13th. For the new ANNUAL REGISTER, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director, Troy New York. aug4-sod1m

THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE PITTSBURGH
SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN,
Will commence MONDAY, SEPT. 3d, 1866. Hours of instruction from 9 to 3 o'clock. Circulars and information may be obtained at the rooms, Phelan's Building, 24 Fifth street. aug28-Y

MESSRS. NEWELL will RE-Open their SCHOOL at 267 Penn Street,
On Monday, 3d September.
Mr. N. may be seen daily on and after Monday 27th inst., from 9 o'clock A. M. till 12 M. au21-s4

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—A select Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses. Will be opened on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1866.
References—Rt. Rev J. S. Kerfoot, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and the Clergy of the Diocese. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
MRS. C. E. SMITH,
aug11-TM Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Washington county, Pennsylvania. The Preparatory and Scientific Departments and Freshman Class are located at Washington, and the three remaining Classes of the College, proper, at Canonsburg.
The FACULTY consists of
Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D. LL. D. Pres't
Rev. JAMES BLACK, D.D., Vice President.
Rev. DAVID H. RIDDLE, D. D., LL. D.
SAMUEL JOHNSTON, A. M.
ALONZO LINN, A. M.
DANIEL BUCHANAN WOOD, LL. D.
GEORGE R. VOSE, A. B.
Rev. EUSAL. FERRIER, A. M.
E. H. TWINING, A. M.
The next session will open on WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 19th. It is of great importance that students attend from the very beginning of the Term. All arrangements for Boards, Rooms, &c., and the Assignment of College bills, should be attended to in advance. College exercises will begin promptly on the day appointed.
Tuition to those not on Scholarship, $60 per term. Board and Room from $4 to $5 00 per week.
For further information, address the President at Canonsburg or the Vice President at Washington.
aug23-d2awlm

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.
The next session of this Academy commences TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1866. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific and Classical education. The Buildings are in extent and appearance, and in beauty and healthfulness of situation, are unsurpassed by any Academic buildings in the country. Choice, of correct deportment, study in their private rooms. Chemical laboratory for practical instruction may be obtained at the following patrons of the Academy in Philadelphia, Col. David Campbell, Messrs. Isaac Jones, Jas. Marshall, C. H. Paulson, Walter Brant, George Bingham, Robert Dickey, J. Nicholson, Francis Sellers, Joseph Woodwell, James W. Wodwell, Joseph McKaig, the Directors of the Saunders Brawdy, or of
Col. THEO. HYATT,
au6-1m President of the Penn'a. Mil. Academy.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Will begin its First Session
On the 11th September Next.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 102d Penna. Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. GUNN, No. 126 Fourth street. aug11-tf

MT. AUBURN
YOUNG LADIES'
INSTITUTE.
This School has just concluded its Tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A New Building
is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.
The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving valuable additions, and the purpose is kept steadily in view, to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.
The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers; all experienced instructors in their several departments.
The School is fully graded from the Preparatory department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies
For particulars and catalogues, address
I. H. WHITE,
25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.
au11-1sep2

MERCY HOSPITAL,
In Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,
For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted, irrespective of religious persuasion. Medical gentlemen permitted to visit patients of their own creed. Patients received by any accredited free of charge, on application to any of the attending physicians or Sisters of Mercy. Separate wards and private apartments. Private rooms may have full charge of the sisters.
Convenient nurses, combined with the personal attention of the sisters makes this institution superior to any in the land. Contracts entered with diseases. One physician and surgeon in daily attendance.
Medical gentlemen will find ample accordance:
D. McMEAL, JR., M. D., 150 Grant street, October, November and December.
THOS. J. GALLAGHER, M. D., 148 Smithfield st., April, May and June.
SILAS N. REHAM, M. D., 152 Third street, July, August and September.
R. J. CAMPBELL, M. D., 107 Ross street, January, February and March.
Dr. McMEAL, corner Sixth and Grant streets, Surgeon, in daily attendance.
au25

TO CIDER VINEGAR MANUFACTURERS.—I desire to call the attention of Vinegar manufacturers to my PATENT CONTINUOUS VINEGAR GENERATOR. They can be constructed of sizes and prices as follows: Capacity 10 gallons each, $15 Vinegar per week.
Capacity 20 gallons each, $25
In every case where the Generator is simply heated and charged into the Acidifier—it requires but little further attention. Any person of ordinary intelligence will be able to operate them. Circulars containing full information

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

Match Between the Lincoln and Hygeia Clubs, of Pittsburgh. A Card.

A match game was played between the Hygeia and Lincoln Base Ball Clubs, of Pittsburgh, on the West Common, Allegheny city, on Monday afternoon, and notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the weather quite a large number of spectators were in attendance. The playing of the Lincoln was unusually good, particularly the batting of Adams, McClintock, Carpenter, Irwin and Lane. Adams making a hit to center field, a distance of one hundred and forty yards. Owing to darkness having set in, only seven innings were played, which resulted in favor of the Lincoln. We append the score:

Lincoln.	O.	R.
McClintock, s. s.	5	4
Carpenter, c.	4	3
Smith, 1st b.	4	3
Adams, 2d b.	3	4
Irwin, p.	4	4
McClelland, 3d b.	2	3
Lane, r. f.	3	3
Parke, l. f.	3	3
Lindsey, 7 f.	3	2
Total.	27	21

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Lincoln	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	21
Hygeia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Umpire—Mr. Geo. Hyndman, of the Lincoln Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Hyndman, of the Lincoln, and Wm. H. Hill, of the Hygeia.
Time of game—Commenced at 3 o'clock, P. M.; finished at 5 o'clock.
Passed by catches—Lincoln, 1; Hygeia, 11.
Passed by carpenter, 7; Smith, 1.
Umpire—Thos. Stevenson, of the Allegheny B. B. Club.
Base hits—McClintock, 1; Carpenter, 2; Adams, 2; Irwin, 1; Lane, 1; Parke, 1.
Home runs—Adams, 1; Irwin, 1.

It is but right to state that the Hygeia is a new club, having been organized this season. The pitching of Wainwright, and the fielding of Noble, McNaughton and Hill, was very good.

A CARD.

CANNONSBURG, August 29, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The game of base ball, which I notice in the columns of Monday's issue, between the second nine of the Enterprise of Allegheny and the Mechanics Base Ball Club of Cannonsburg. Your information was in error. By mutual agreement between George Wilkesides and Frank Coleman, Captains of the respective nines, the game was decided as a draw, on account of a severe rain storm at the eight inning, as I am informed that any menace of the Enterprise Nine would give currency to such report, as a fair understanding existed between the respectively Nines as to the result.

J. M. SCOTT, Umpire.

MATCH TO-DAY.

The Resolute Club will play a match game with the Mutual Club, this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, on the West Commons. Admission free.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph—The New Bell Tower.

The poles for the new Fire Alarm Telegraph, arrived in the city yesterday, and the team of the Vigilant Fire Company was engaged during the afternoon in hauling them to their different positions. The poles are not very ornamental, and it is probable that they will not be accepted by the committee of Councilmen, Mr. Hill, the agent of Messrs. Keeler & Co., telegraphed to the firm in Philadelphia, last night, that the committee refused to accept the poles, and it is probable that new poles will be on the ground by to-day or to-morrow.

The committee appointed yesterday in entering into a contract with Messrs. J. T. Patterson & Co., for the erection of the bell tower in the Court House Yard, for the sum of $2,772. The tower will be built something after the plan of an ordinary oil derrick, but much stronger, and will be finished in rather better style. The foundations will be of stone, sunk three feet eight inches below the surface of the ground, and will extend fourteen inches above the grade, making the masonry four feet ten inches from the foundation to the sill. Each of these piers will be four feet broad at the bottom and extend in rises three feet high. There will be built four courses of stone, the top stones being dressed on all the inner sides, so that in the centre of these piers, will be built an iron anchor rod, 1¼ inches in diameter. The sills will be of white pine timber, and will be twenty-six feet in length. The base of the tower from the ground will be thirty-five feet, two inches. The posts or uprights will be fifteen inches square at the bottom, and eight inches square at the top, the taper being gradual. The top of the tower will be twelve feet eight inches square from out to out, and the breadth of the tower will be eighty-one feet eight inches from out to out of the frame, or eighty feet two inches between the shoulder on the sill, and the shoulder under the top plate. The top of the beam under the machine room floor will be sixty five feet, and the bottom of the sill. The machine room will be six feet seven inches high, and the space between the roof and the bell deck floor will be nine feet clear of the plate. The machine room will be closed with horizontal boards, the cracks being battened, and will be lighted by two windows of four lights each. This room will be reached by four flights of open stairs with a small landing at the head of each flight. Access will be had to the bell deck by means of a boat step ladder through a trap door. The whole structure is to be neatly painted with lead and oil, and will be ready for the bell by Oct. 1st. It will be strengthened by strong iron rods, which will pass through cast iron washers.

Contributions to the Sufferers of the Late Fire at Portland, Maine.

At a meeting at the office of the Mayor of this city, the undersigned was appointed treasurer of such funds as might be collected by the committees of the different wards, to aid the sufferers by the late great fire in Portland, Maine. Only one committee, that of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, reported and paid over the funds collected, viz: six hundred dollars. The credit of this is justly due to the exertions of Wm. N. Ogden, Esq. I am not apprised of any of the other committees having acted.

The sums which came into my hands and were transmitted to the Mayor of Portland, are as follows:

First—The contribution of Miller & Ricketson, of five hundred dollars, ($500), for which a separate acknowledgment was made, and is in possession of the generous donors.

Second Ward—Collections by Rev Henry D. Moore, amounting to.....$ 59
Contribution through Hon Mayor.....$ 400
Collections by Second Ward Committee.....$ 60

$1,020

Total, eleven hundred and thirty dollars. This money I remitted to the Mayor of Portland, on the 20th inst., and received the following acknowledgment, all of which is submitted.

JOHN HARPER, Treasurer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
PORTLAND, August 25, 1866. }

JOHN HARPER, Esq., Pa.—Dear Sir: I have the great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of yours of 20th inst., inclosing check for eleven hundred and twenty dollars, ($1,120), contributions in your city for the benefit of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire in this city. The generosity and liberality of your people towards us in this the time of our misfortune, cannot but otherwise be held in grateful remembrance.

Yours truly,

AUG. E. STEVENS, Mayor.

Jail Statistics.

There are now incarcerated in the County Jail one hundred and thirty-nine inmates. Of these one hundred and seventeen are males, and twenty-two are females. Of those committed for short periods for vagrancy, twenty are males and thirteen females. Of those committed for trial at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, ninety-seven are males and nine are females. Out of the whole number incarcerated in jail are seven insane persons, five males and two females, awaiting trial on various charges. One of these is Mrs. Rachel Houser, wife of Houser, the murderer, who was executed some time since in Canonsburg, and who has been partially insane for some time past. Among those in jail are four men charged with murder, viz: Thomas Bowman, Wm. Fielding, James Loughrey and John Willich. Among the inmates is a man named George Weisear, who was committed to jail by Mayor Morris, of Allegheny, a couple of weeks since, for sheep stealing. He was at first possessed of a good voice, but the moment he was placed inside the bars, he became dumb, or pretends to be. He has not spoken a word since his incarceration, and makes known his wants by signs. Whether he is actually dumb, or has feigned dumbness as a dodge to escape the Penitentiary, is not known.

Republican Meetings—Organizing Geary Clubs.

The Union Republicans of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will meet this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at the School House, on Franklin street, for the purpose of organizing a Geary Club. A full attendance of the loyal voters of the ward, is requested.

There will be a meeting this evening of the Republicans of Plum township, this county, at the Texas Hotel. Hon. James Marshall and Hon Robert B. Carnahan, of this city, and other distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting.

The Republicans of the Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh, are requested to meet at the office of W. Shafer, Esq., Fifth street, to-morrow evening, at seven o'clock, to the purpose of organizing a Geary Club for said ward. A full attendance will please take notice.

The Union Republican voters of Pitt Township will meet to-morrow evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at the Oakland School House, for the purpose of organizing a Geary Club.

The Vigilance Committee of M'Keesport have issued a call for Republican meetings to be held in that borough on Saturday evening. Several speakers will be present and address the meeting. Let there be a grand rally.

Pittsburgh Commercial on the Cars.—M. Riley & Co. are the special agents of the Pittsburgh Commercial, on the Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati, and Erie and Pittsburgh Railroads. The firm have in employment thirty-two boys, who deliver the paper to passengers on all the trains, and who are under the superintendence of Mr. D. A. Riley, an active, energetic and accommodating gentleman. Messrs. Riley & Co. have also the exclusive privilege on the cars of the above mentioned roads of selling books and periodicals, confectionaries, &c., and use their means to produce the comfort and well being of the fraternity of travelers. Riley & Co.'s corps of newsmen is an institution that well deserves to prosper, and the traveling public, by liberal patronage, intend it shall.

Pew and Seat Hat Rack.—A neat and useful invention, which will commend itself to church goers and attendants at public meetings, has just been introduced in this city by Mr. E. S. Blake, of No. 3 St. Clair street, and is called "Blake's Pew and Seat Hat Rack." Everybody who has attended a large assemblage where is compelled to uncover his head, knows how provoking it often is to find a safe place for his hat. By this simple arrangement racks may be fasted to pews and chairs, in such a manner as to prevent the hat from being soiled and at the same time be out of the way of empress trail skirts &c. Call at No. 3 St. Clair street, and examine this very useful invention.

Marine Oil Company.—As will be seen by card in another column, the Marine Oil Company of this city, has declared a dividend of five per cent, for the month of August. This company is one of the best producing oil territory on Pithole creek, and is under most excellent management. The stockholders are all well known Pittsburgh men, possessing sufficient energy and activity as is required to command success in the oil regions. The Marine Company's oil is of the marketable commodity, that is, it is not subject to the caprices of the "bulls" and "bears," but is held by original owners, who do not intend to part with it.

Crosby's Art Distribution.—The indorsement of the leading merchants of Chicago, recently given, of the liberal intentions of the Crosby Art Association, has caused an increased demand for tickets. Henry Miner, Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth street, is the agent for this city.

Special Caution.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

Meeting of the Agricultural Society.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society was held yesterday at their hall. Present, Messrs. Murdoch, Chess, Parke, Morton, Reed, Verner, G. G. Negley, Gen. J. S. Negley, McKelvy, Young, Guy, Burns, Espy, Hodgins and Bennett. Moses Chess, Esq., occupied the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Judge Parke, from the Committee on Printing, reported that the Premium List, posters and circulars for the forthcoming Fair have been printed and distributed; also, that the Mechanics Hall, on the Fair Grounds, at Iron City Park, is now ready for the receiving of machinery and shafting.

The same gentleman also reported that James Rees, Esq., had tendered the Society the free use of an engine, boiler, &c., to be placed on the Fair Grounds, and therefore offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the society are hereby tendered to Mr. Rees, for his liberal offer.

Gen. Negley stated there was a mistake made in printing the Premium List, in using the word "grades" in the heading of the different classes of cattle, instead of the word "breeds," the proper term. He therefore moved that the Secretary of the Society be instructed to inform the committee of the error.

On motion, the contract for the white washing of the Hall fences and the Fair grounds, was awarded to E Spindler.

On motion, Messrs. James Kelly, W. H. Gray and Moses Chess were appointed delegates to the meeting at the Agricultural college in Pennsylvania, located near Bellefonte, Centre county, for the purpose of electing a board of trustees for said institution.

On motion, resolved, that said delegation be instructed to vote for James Kelly, Esq., as a member of the board of Trustees of the Agricultural College.

On motion of Mr. Murdoch, the delegates were also instructed to vote for Hon Henry Clay Carey as Middle Farm location for Allegheny county.

On motion, adjourned.

All about a Horse.

Conrad Kirschenbeyer took a fine roadster to the horse market of Patrick McAnulty, on the 9th instant, to have it sold. He engaged his brother, Jacob Kirschenbeyer, to ride the horse at auction, and to order no bidding less than a certain sum. Jacob, it would appear, was not reticent on the occasion, for he bid off the animal himself at a price less than that named by his brother, and was compelled by the market constable to pay the money. Conrad, the brother, was highly indignant at the turn affairs had taken, and refused to receive the horse. Jacob, however, insisted on his bargain, and Conrad, in order to get rid of the animal, sold it to Patrick McAnulty for $10 less than he had paid for it. Jacob then had Conrad arrested for assault and battery, and the latter was compelled to pay a fine of $5 and costs. Conrad, in order to get even with Jacob, had him arrested for the same offence, and he was fined $5 and costs. Both brothers are now out of pocket, and the horse is still in the market.

Health of the City.

The interments in this city from the 19th till 26th inclusive, as reported for the report of Dr. Coe, L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, were twenty—seven adults and thirteen children. The diseases were—Cholera morbus, two; cholera infantum, three; consumption, one; convulsions, one; chronic phrenitis, one; congestion of the brain, one; disease of the heart, one; debility, one; fever, one; flux, one; marasmus, one; premature birth, one; scarlet fever, one; small pox, one; variola, one; ulceration of womb, one.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, August 29—P. M.

The New York quotations were limited to Gold, which was in active demand at 144@145.

The regular Board was not in session.

—On Saturday next, September 1st, the coupons on the Ten-Forty loan will be paid, which will put in the hands of the good people $4,250,000 more to carry. This will be $22,000 per day until November 1st, on the Five-Twenty bonds, but unless the payment of this is anticipated, or what is about the same thing the coupons received for customs, the "bull" party will have no trouble in keeping gold scarce, and consequently high. They may, however, choose to turn "bears," themselves, as they have already pretty well used up the shorts by the severe twist and the high charges for lending gold lately.

—The local money market is beginning to work easier. Many of the holders of governments have unloaded at the present high prices, and have certainly realized a handsome profit. Now is a most favorable time to make a profitable turn, and may not recur again for a long while. It has already been taken advantage of, and has consequently largely increased the amount of loanable funds on hand. There was a large demand to-day for Columbia, but there has not advanced, notwithstanding the improvement in the price of oil. About 17 is bid for it in quantities of one and one hundred shares. There were a few sales last evening of bank stocks, the Exchange Bank of this city, and the Pittsburgh at 67 and Allegheny National at 96¼.

—The future course of the eastern money market appears to be toward greater ease, and business men of experience are of opinion that the pinchers of loanable funds for some time to come will be so largely in excess of the demand, that rates of interest will be lower than they have ever been before; and furthermore, that it will be impossible for banks and money-lenders to use their surplus funds in loans at any rate, and that they will be forced to buy Government or other securities in order to earn interest on their money.

—The payment of the temporary loan, except Clearing House certificates, which are redeemable in legal tender, places the Treasury in a stronger position than it has held for a long time, but it may not leave permanently the money out of use in the public, having nothing of temporary debt to pay for some time there is every reason to expect that the Treasury will retain its excess of receipts over expenses accumulate currency in its vaults, and in that way have a conservative effect on speculations. Good and currency promise to accumulate to an extent to be felt by borrowers, and the Secretary will be able to control to take active though indirect steps in funding the currency debt, that will be able to fund the funded debt at a price when conversions of currency debts into it will be constant, and in such amounts as to make it certain that all the 7.30's will take this direction speedily. The Secretary has now available for the purchase of Government Stocks, and steadily get short into long debt, and can make at will an easy or tight money market by his manipulations of the debt. While he is working back to specie, as he silently is, borrowers of money will be upon unsafe ground.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Inspirator for copper mining shares[was unusually small, and few buyers only, deliver the paper to passengers on all the trains, and who are under the superintendence of Mr. D. A. Riley, an active, energetic and accommodating gentleman. Messrs. Riley & Co. have also the exclusive privilege on the cars of the above mentioned roads of selling books and periodicals, confectionaries, &c., and use their means to produce the comfort and well being of the fraternity of travelers. Riley & Co.'s corps of newsmen is an institution that well deserves to prosper, and the traveling public, by liberal patronage, intend it shall.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jel

ALLEGHENY VALLEY
RAIL ROAD
7 3-10 Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
S. HOLMES & SONS,
137 MARKET STREET.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Thursday, August 30, 1866. }

Business continues to move along slowly, manifesting little but activity, the low stage of water being always a bad trade. The receipts of produce are ample for all purposes. Prices for most articles rule dull. Flour was very firm, with a good demand and sales quite active. The rail receipts since our last were very light, being 1,000 bbls flour and 1,000 bbls oil. The receipts by river were about four times as large, and would have filled over four hundred cars. The stock on hand is not large, from this. The supply exceeds the demand. Canalboat receipts were six car loads of flour and dealers are disposed to operate cautiously in consequence. The receipts were 700 sacks wheat, 1,000 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels barley, 1,000 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels potatoes, 1,000 bushels apples, 1,000 bushels onions, 1,000 bushels coal, 1,000 bushels lime, 1,000 bushels salt, 1,000 bushels bran, 1,000 bushels shorts, 1,000 bushels middlings, 1,000 bushels chops, 1,000 bushels meal, 1,000 bushels feed, 1,000 bushels timothy seed, 1,000 bushels flaxseed, 1,000 bushels clover seed, 1,000 bushels potatoes